

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
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Volume XXXIX.....No. 282

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,  
Irving place—ALICE, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M.  
Signora Farnetini, Miss Cary, Signor Carpi.THEATRE COMIQUE,  
No. 514 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:30  
P. M.PARK THEATRE,  
Broadway—GILDED AGE, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:30  
P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE,  
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—  
CONFESSION, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:30 P. M. Mr.  
and Mrs. Barney Williams.WALLACK'S THEATRE,  
Broadway—PARTISAN FOR LIFE, at 8 P. M. Mr. H.  
J. Montague.GERMANIA THEATRE,  
Fourth street—THE WINTER COMEDY, at 8 P. M.NIRLO'S GARDEN,  
Broadway, between Third and Houston streets—THE  
DELUDE, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. The Kirsby  
family.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,  
The School for Scandal, at 8 P. M.; close at 11  
P. M. Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Louis  
James, Charles Fisher.ROBINSON HALL,  
Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue—  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,  
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue—NEGR  
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Dan Bryant.METROPOLITAN THEATRE,  
No. 255 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M. and 8 P. M.MR. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,  
WINDMILL, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester  
Walker.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,  
No. 201 Bowery—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,  
Broadway, corner of Third and Houston streets—NEGR  
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.AMERICAN INSTITUT,  
Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth  
streets—INDESTRUCTIBLE EXHIBITION.COLOSSEUM,  
Broadway, corner of Third and Houston streets—PARIS BY  
NIGHT, at 8 P. M.WOOD'S MUSEUM,  
Broadway, corner of Third and Houston streets—HANS AND  
CHRISTINA, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:30 P. M. Messrs. Hans  
and Christina, A FLASH OF LIGHTNING, at 8 P. M.;  
close at 10:30 P. M. Mr. E. L. Davenport.OLYMPIC THEATRE,  
No. 624 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:45  
P. M.BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME,  
Weston's Walk.STEINWAY HALL,  
CONCERT, at 8 P. M. Miss Sophia Hillborn.LYCUM THEATRE,  
Fourth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue—LA FILLE DE  
MADAME ANGOT, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:30 P. M. Mlle.  
Aimee, Mlle. Minelly.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 9, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather to-day will be cool and  
clearing.WALL STREET.—The stock market yesterday  
was dull and at the close lower. Gold opened  
at 109½, receded ½, but rallied at the close to  
110.WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN is rumored  
by a telegram from China; but it needs con-  
firmation.IN THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB race yester-  
day the Emma T. defeated the Kaiser William  
after a fine struggle.TWO OF THE PRISONERS accused of the Sum-  
ter county (Ala.) murders were yesterday  
committed to jail.JUDGE McCUE has decided that lager beer  
cannot be legally sold on Sundays, in a case  
brought before the Brooklyn City Court. But  
to decide and to enforce the law are two very  
different things.THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION yesterday ap-  
pointed standing committees, and will to-day  
enter upon other important duties. Will it  
take some means of showing that it is about  
to earnestly work for the spread of religion?  
Are the Catholics to have the field to them-  
selves?THE ARREST OF CANTOR, accused of forging  
bonds and defrauding the Central Insurance  
Company of Philadelphia, is the subject of a  
remarkable story of cool, elaborate crime,  
told in our columns this morning. The facts  
show the importance of guarding against in-  
surance companies that are not managed by  
responsible parties.IN THE WIEGER CASE, the particulars of  
which we have given in full, the Coroner's  
Jury yesterday rendered a verdict that the  
unfortunate man died from injuries acci-  
dentally received. Fracture of the skull,  
collar bone and rib were his injuries, and yet  
he seems to have been too drunk to know his  
condition. The evidence, however strange  
this may be, appears to sustain the verdict.THE TESTIMONY taken in the Glendenning  
case yesterday principally turned upon the  
sanity of poor Mary Pomeroy when she made  
her dying statement. It was emphatic as to  
her perfect sanity. The investigating com-  
mittee will report to the Presbytery to-mor-  
row, and it is said that a true bill of in-  
dictment will be found. In that case there should,  
of course, be an open trial, in justice to all  
who are concerned.THE COLLISION which yesterday occurred on  
the North Pennsylvania railroad might easily  
have had more fatal consequences. But the  
fact that no lives were lost should not make  
the public less determined to hold the authors  
of it responsible. There is no other way to  
teach men to be careful and companies to be  
ever watchful over the safety of their pas-  
sengers. In this case the accident appears to  
have been the result of a blunder.Resumption of Specie Payments—Posi-  
tion of Speaker Blaine.

The dexterity of Mr. Blaine's recent address at Oshkosh, Wis., does not seem to have been appreciated by the journals that have made it a subject of comment. Nothing could look more colorless and non-committal in a party view, or in relation to great national questions, than an elaborate speech on the growth of State and municipal debts. It presents an appearance as if Mr. Blaine studiously shrinks from expressing opinions which might compromise him on the question of the currency which divides the East and the West. His trimming course during the heated inflation debates of the last session showed his wish to stand well with both sides. But this astute, shifty politician and undisciplined aspirant to the Presidency must have calculated the remote effect of this recent speech on his Presidential prospects. He is long-headed, and has cast an anchor far to the windward. He delivers a carefully prepared speech in the West of a perfectly neutral tint, but he lays down premises from which he foresees that other minds will hereafter draw conclusions of a character which cannot fail to be acceptable to the Western mind. His speech, if we do not misconceive its purpose, is a masterpiece of adroit suggestion thrown out for future use.

We gather from Mr. Blaine's able and studied address that he will oppose any immediate movement toward specie payments. This purpose is veiled, but it is the logical outcome of his impressive array of facts. Early resumption of specie payments necessitates a contraction of the currency. This would injure the debtor class in proportion to the amount of their debts. Nothing would so discourage efforts in this direction as proofs of a vast indebtedness which bears with oppressive weight on large sections of the country. When, therefore, Mr. Blaine dexterously exhibits the enormous amount of State, county and city debts, he strengthens the argument against attempts to resume specie payments. The heavy increase of local debts is almost universal throughout the country. These colossal debts are of recent creation, having grown up during and since the war. They were contracted in a depreciated currency. It cannot be denied that there is a want of equity in making laws under which debts are contracted in a currency of small value, and then, before they fall due, altering the standard, so as to compel them to be paid in a more costly medium. The usual answer to this argument is, that most business men stand in the double relation of debtor and creditor, and that their losses in one relation would be offset by corresponding gains in the other. Mr. Blaine makes an ingenious answer to that argument without seeming to have any such purpose. He points to vast debts whose payment in more costly money would be attended with no such compensation. He shows that the local debts of the United States amount to the gigantic sum of \$1,140,000,000, and it is very evident that their burden would be enhanced by a contraction of the currency. The whole body of taxpayers would be the sufferers. It would require more bushels of wheat, more bales of cotton, more of every commodity by the production and sale of which people raise money to pay their taxes and discharge these heavy local debts. There is probably a still larger amount of private debts in respect to which there would be no offsetting compensation. The records of mortgages in the agricultural counties of the West and South would show an aggregate of private indebtedness even more astounding than Mr. Blaine's figures relating to local public debts. People who mortgage their farms to borrow money are seldom creditors to any great amount, and a contraction of the currency would inflict on them an unmitigated loss, except so far as they might afterwards participate in the general advantages of a sound monetary system.

Mr. Blaine, who is one of the shrewdest of our public men, sees the resistance which the vast debtor interest would make to a forcible return to specie, and his recent speech discloses, though it does not obtrude, the ground he means to occupy on this subject as a candidate for the Presidency. The crazy inflation policy has collapsed, and will give no candidate any further trouble. But there will be many a hard-money campaign in which every inch of ground will be contested by the debtor class. Mr. Blaine may not be a good judge of what is wise on such a subject, but no man has a clearer perception of what the country will bear. The policy he will favor is to leave the present amount of the currency unchanged, and let the country grow up to specie payments by the increase of population, wealth and business. There is too much reason for believing that Mr. Blaine correctly estimates the tendencies of public sentiment on this important question. The truth is, as all history proves, that no country which perpetuated the mistake of depreciating its currency ever got easily out of it. The best known illustration is afforded by Great Britain, which, in 1797, undertook to suspend for thirty-two days and continued the suspension for more than twenty-two years.

One of the most marvellous things in history is the readiness with which a nation can delude itself with false expectations of retracing its steps when it once goes astray in this dangerous direction. On the 22d of May, 1797, Parliament authorized the Bank of England to suspend specie payments until the 24th of the following June. Two days before the expiration of that brief period it passed another act extending the suspension until one month after the commencement of the next session of Parliament. Before the end of the same year—that is, November 30, 1797, still another act was passed protecting the bank against an obligation to pay specie until one month after the conclusion of the war. Peace came by the treaty of Amiens in 1802, but instead of enforcing resumption then, as had been expected, Parliament passed an act, April 30, 1802, prolonging the suspension until March 1, 1803. One day before the expiration of that period, peace still continuing, an act was passed postponing the promised resumption of cash payments until six weeks after the next session of Parliament. But before that time arrived war broke out anew, and on December 15, 1803, Parliament put off resumption for the sixth time, fixing the period six months after a definitive treaty of peace. This remarkable series of postponements for constantly lengthening

periods is a signal illustration of the difficulty of coming back to specie after an era of depreciation. After the war ended, by the final overthrow of Napoleon, there was again a similar series of postponements until 1819, when the act called "Peel's bill" was passed, requiring gradual resumption and allowing four years to complete the process. But, in point of fact, it was completed within the ensuing two years, the dreaded task having proved to be comparatively easy.

Our own experience has been somewhat similar, although Congress has not made such a ridiculous series of dates fixed and abandoned. When the Legal Tender act was passed it was expected that specie payments would be resumed immediately after the close of the war, and it was owing to that expectation that the law was so incautiously worded as to give color to the argument afterwards used to prove that the public debt was payable in greenbacks. Had it been foreseen that there would probably be no resumption for twenty years after the passage of the Legal Tender act a loophole would not have been left for such an interpretation. After the close of the war Congress, on the recommendation of Secretary McCulloch, attempted to bring the country back to specie payments by a gradual contraction of the currency. But public clamor forced the government to stop when forty-four millions of legal tenders had been withdrawn, and the experiment has never been resumed. On the contrary, twenty-six of those forty-four millions have been thrown back into circulation and fixed there by the laws passed near the close of the last session. So we are not as near resumption as we were in Secretary McCulloch's time, except so far as the growth of the country has put us forward. The representatives of the debtor class are not likely to get up a new agitation for inflation, but it is quite certain that they will make a resolute and united resistance to contraction. We conclude, therefore, that Speaker Blaine is casting the political horoscope on this subject with remarkable skill and foresight.

It may, perhaps, be thought that the noble example of France furnishes an argument to prove the ease and promptitude with which a nation which has suspended specie payments may resume. But this apparent exception really confirms the rule. It must be recollected that the French-German war was ended by a single brief campaign. It began in July, and Paris was invested by the German armies about the middle of September. The treaty of peace was concluded in the next February. There was not time for the issue of the large amounts of paper money by which the currency of a country is depreciated. The prodigious indemnity extorted from France made it necessary to go at once into the markets of the world for heavy loans, and her success in procuring them depended upon her keeping her currency and finances in a sound condition. The depreciation was slight, and it is only depreciation that forms a great obstacle to a return to the specie standard. And yet nearly four years have elapsed without resumption in France. Her currency, however, is at par, and the Bank of France has accumulated an immense specie reserve, and could safely resume cash payments any day if the political condition of the country were more settled. But even France, whose currency was not materially depreciated by her short war of a few months, has found it a slow process to re-establish a redeemable currency.

## Mr. Kelly's Double-Barrelled Libel Suit.

All public reputations are worth great sums in these days of high salaries and ambitious hopes—that is, the estimates placed upon them by their owners are very great. He must be a mean person who would value his name at less than twenty-five thousand dollars, even when he insists at the same time that it has not been at all damaged by attack. Mr. John Kelly, who has brought actions for defamation of character against Mayor Havemeyer and Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, fixes his damages in each case at fifty thousand dollars, and we do not say that his reputation is worth less. On the contrary, did not the Mayor himself insinuate that there were millions in it? But we would respectfully point out that while Mr. Kelly in court will ask this reparation for the grovelling injuries to his reputation, out of court, unless we greatly mistake his character, he will scout and flout the idea that anything the Mayor might say could materially harm the record he has made as a public officer. We repeat to-day, however, the legal argument to the contrary, which is embodied in the documents which Mr. Kelly offers in his brace of libel suits, and hope he will receive all the satisfaction he deserves. The Mayor's reply has not yet been given to the public; but it is well for the public that these gentlemen have taken their unfortunate disputes to the proper tribunal. We urged this course upon them when they first began to publish statements, and both of them stand higher in public opinion for adopting it. Indeed, so emphatic will be the public approval of their course that we doubt if any jury would be willing now to convict either of them of anything.

## The Indian War in the Far West.

Interesting facts contained in our correspondence from the forces operating against the Indians in the Far West are published elsewhere. The army seems at last to be fighting the rebellious redskins upon a somewhat more sensible plan than heretofore, and it is hopeful that the victory, if one is gained, shall be decisive enough to put a period to the unhappy record of Indian murders, outrages and federal vengeance. While discussing the progress of the Indian war it were well if a lesson were learned by our model statesmen from the moral which is plainly indicated by the established system of dealing with the aboriginal savages. This seems to be one of the causes—if not the chief one—of the incessant horrors that mark the sanguinary advances of civil civilization westward. To federal civil officials the name of Indian is seemingly but synonymous with that of dupe and victim. They eagerly and openly cheat him, and the government, which they so disgracefully represent, is astonished to find its untutored wards and dependents sensible to this dishonest and unjust treatment.

EX-ALDERMAN COMAN has returned after his trip to Canada either to stand his trial or to take part in the city canvass. In either capacity, as prisoner or politician, or in both, he may do good service.

Mumbo Jumbo in the Political Can-  
vass.

The bloodhounds of the South about this time begin their deep-mouthed baying. The newspapers of the North echo this terrible music. The cries of the negro are heard as he flies from the ferocious pack. The encouraging tones of the angry Ku Klux blend with the general discord, which is altogether like a San Francisco minstrel burlesque of one of Verdi's operas, with a colored Leonora on her knees, following her woes to some gesticulating Count, while the republican Manrico howls from his dungeon the anguish which rends his breast. It reminds us of what we used to read in the old almanacs, "About this time expect rain," or "About this time expect thunder." It is now approaching to election time in the North, and it is inevitable that there should be an awful time in the South.

The killing of a dozen negroes in any part of the South, even if they should survive it, has always been a sure way of carrying a Northern State for the republican party. Therefore, they must be killed. The eloquence of Mr. Blaine, or Mr. Garfield, or Senator Conkling, or General Butler, has great effect with Northern voters, as every one who has heard these modern Marc Antonys will concede; but it is nothing when compared with the influence of a murdered negro. It does not matter whether he is murdered or only imagined to be, the effect upon the voter is the same. Mr. Conkling dips his brush in hues of earthquake and eclipse and paints a lurid picture like that which actually made everybody suppose it was raining at the Convention at Utica, and Mr. Butler can whitewash the White House till it is whiter than a white crow; but these gentlemen are not half as useful in a canvass as a Ku Klux outrage telegraphed from Alabama or Texas. This being the case, it is no wonder that such massacres are common in the South whenever a republican majority is necessary in a Northern State. The Union must be preserved, we know, even if half a dozen colored voters are destroyed.

The Ku Klux (who, some think, are paid by the secret fund of the republican party) appreciate the importance of their position, and regularly, year after year, go to work to establish a reign of terror. The negroes, also understanding the nature of the case, offer themselves up as sacrifices to our Northern candidates. They gladly die that republican politicians may live. When they are reluctant to perform this slight service their objections are frequently overcome. When the colored voter declines to be led to the altar of the party, as Isaac was by Abraham; when the sullen Ku Klux throws down his gun and swears he will go to work and honestly earn his living; when blacks and whites show a disposition to live together in peace, then some carpet-bagger from the North is sure to promote a row. Order and quietness may be desired in the South, but such a condition of things would be dangerous to numerous Northern statesmen who exist only upon the memories of the war. These gentlemen would be politically ruined were the South rendered tranquil by a policy of restoration; for where there would be their reason for being? Thus it is that by the nobility of the negro in getting himself killed, or the savage determination of the Ku Klux to kill him, or the skill of the carpet-bagger in getting them to murder each other, every year just before election the North is thrilled with the horrors of outlaws in the South. The tale comes about November, like the annual meteoric shower, and when the heavens begin to fall the politicians catch larks. In the North it is only necessary that a negro should be killed in Louisiana to induce us to vote for a republican thief in preference to a good democrat. The democrats, it is well known, are, as a party, in favor of massacre, and must not be entrusted with power. Mr. Gerrit Smith has forcibly pointed this out, and has shown that nearly one-half of the American nation is so hopelessly depraved that rather than give it a voice in the government we should choose a Caesar to rule over us. Taking this view of the situation we must say that bloodhounds and bloodshed in the South ought to be encouraged by the republican party as far more useful than a great cotton crop or an honest support of the Union. We advise the Ku Klux to keep on killing and the negroes to keep being killed, at least till November is over. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana showed how neatly disaster and death can be utilized for party gains when he sent the following private circular to the republican press:—"Sir—I desire to call your attention to the Ku Klux to keep on killing and bloodshed transpiring throughout the South, and suggest that you give them as great prominence as possible in your paper from this time until after the election." After that event all parties concerned can take the rest they certainly require.

## Governor Dix and the Gag Law.

Governor Dix made a pleasant little speech at a dinner given him in Buffalo on Tuesday evening, and while keeping clear of party politics, as the proprieties of the occasion required him to do, he bore manly testimony in favor of certain great political principles which he thinks should be alike dear to all parties. Among these is one which has peculiar pertinence at the present time, in view of the infamous gag law passed at the last session of Congress. Governor Dix said "there should be no infringement of the liberty of the press, although it may sometimes run into licentiousness; for whenever it transcends the bounds of fairness, decency or truth the good sense and the good feeling of the people are always on the side of the assailed, and the offending journal is sure to find its influence impaired for usefulness, as well as for mischief." The voters of New York will cordially endorse these excellent sentiments respecting the liberty of the press, and they will only regret that the occasion was not a fitting one for the expression of the Governor's views on the third term question—a topic of deeper public interest. We hope a proper occasion may arise or be created for a frank statement by General Dix on this disturbing question, which his party adversaries are using to his prejudice with no small effect. If it be said that we ought not to doubt what his sentiments are on this subject it may be replied that there was quite as little reason to doubt his soundness respecting the liberty of the press. But when this is threatened he justly thought it his duty to make an open declaration of his sentiments, and it is equally

his duty to protest against a violation of the endangered precedents which limit the perpetual re-eligibility of a President.

Intrigues of the Politicians in the  
City Canvass.

The enthusiasm naturally excited by the nomination of two such exultant and vigorous champions of the rival parties as Dix and Tilden is likely to be increased by the intrigues and combinations which, if rumor can be trusted, are on foot in connection with our local politics. Ex-Governor Morgan, who is said to be looking with extreme anxiety to the Assembly districts, is reported to be in favor of a union with the disaffected democrats on a candidate for Mayor in opposition to Mr. John Kelly's nominee. Many prominent citizens, generally acting with the democratic party, are willing to combine in an effort to secure the nomination of a citizen for Mayor upon whom all the friends of good government and all the opponents of the present Tammany management can unite, not under the exploded and unpopular name of reform, but as an independent people's candidate. If this movement should be practically carried out it would necessitate the nomination in almost every Assembly and Aldermanic district of candidates in opposition to the regular Tammany nominees, and in the scramble that would ensue the chances are that Governor Morgan's interests in the Legislature would be promoted. Hence the belief that he favors the proposition for a united ticket on local officers, whereby alone the defeat of Tammany is likely to be accomplished.

In view of the probable consummation of such a bargain between the republican and disaffected democratic elements Mr. Havemeyer has been eager to press his claims to a renomination, and he is said to have made liberal promises of material aid to the movement should they be favorably considered. The venerable Mayor would start upon the canvass with a certainty of the votes of all his sons and sons-in-law, of Matsell, Meyer Stern, Comptroller Green, Roswell D. Hatch, the dog collectors, and the gentleman who spells October with a K, besides his own. He also reckons upon the support of Gardner and Charlick; but politicians out of office cannot be counted on as reliable capital. The strength he develops is scarcely sufficient to win the confidence of the leaders in the movement, and they are said to turn a deaf ear to the Mayor's solicitations. They seem to appreciate the fact that a ticket with poor Mr. Havemeyer at the head would only be regarded as a huge joke. Their serious proposition is to nominate Mr. Ottendorfer, the able editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, for Mayor, and to claim for him, as an honest and independent candidate, the republican endorsement. This would narrow the contest down to two tickets, that of the Tammany leaders and that of the opposition, and would make an exciting and interesting canvass. Mr. Ottendorfer would receive the solid German vote; for the German element, if not altogether ignored by the Tammany rulers, is denied the juicy cuts and tenderloins, and expected to content itself with the bones and scraps that happen to be left on the table. The general rank and file would have a better chance of realization under Mr. Ottendorfer than under Tammany, for he is not of the bosom friend order, and would be likely to distribute his favors impartially. At all events a united opposition would serve to keep Tammany on her good behavior, and Mr. Ottendorfer seems to be about the best candidate, under the circumstances, upon whom the opponents of the present Tammany régime could unite.

## The Estimates for 1875.

The charter provides that the provisional estimates for the expenses of the several departments in the city government shall be made up by the Board of Apportionment by November 1. The first week in October has now passed and no meeting of the Board to consider the estimates has yet been held. No more important subject can occupy the attention of the city authorities, for upon the expenditures of the departments depends the amount of taxation levied upon the taxpayers of the city. Hitherto no sufficient time has been allowed for the consideration and discussion of the estimates, and extravagant appropriations have been carried through on the plea of the limitations of the law. We call upon the Mayor and the other members of the Board of Apportionment to give their prompt attention to this matter. We shall insist this year upon a material reduction in all the departments, and it is essential that the departmental estimates should be considered by the Board at an early day if we are to have a proper enforcement of economy and to protect the taxpayers from the extortion to which they have heretofore been subjected by a "reform" city government.

## LOUISIANA POLITICS have taken a new phase.

The pleas for peace which have so long alternated with acts of violence are now made more dubious by Mr. Pinchback's address to the people of the State, which is especially an appeal to the black voters. He tells them that they have never been properly represented in the offices of the State; that those who have gained office have principally been mongrels or politicians, and that there are intelligent and wealthy colored men whom they should support. He blames Mr. Kellogg for mismanagement of the State affairs and for unjust treatment of the blacks, and accuses him of regulating his government according to ideas at Washington. Mr. Pinchback has great influence with his race, and this appeal will have, undoubtedly, a corresponding effect upon the election. A new issue is presented, and the result ought to be favorable, indirectly, at least, to the conservative party. The value of the address is that Mr. Pinchback, so far as we have quoted him, utters nothing but incontestable truths.

THE EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS held its annual session yesterday and considered the important duties of converting the Indians and Chinese, more fully, we think, than the duty of converting our own heathen. It would be well for the Church to look more carefully after this department of its work, for it is more essential to its prosperity and power that it should convert one American than a hundred Hindoos. The Anglican Bishop of Calcutta appeals for money and aid. Let the Church tell him there are thousands of young pagans in New York alone who are growing up without its help.

## The Case of Count Von Arnim.

The arrest of Count Von Arnim is evidently a matter of extreme importance, for such a sudden and arbitrary measure would only be adopted by Germany in the presence of a real emergency. The scandal in Europe, the certain sympathy with the prisoner, are alone reasons why such a step would not be taken for trivial cause. It was probably determined upon by the German government when it had exhausted all other methods of obtaining the papers which it is said the Count has taken from the archives of the Empire. In all such cases there is much that is unknown to the public until years frequently have elapsed, and the mystery is sometimes never revealed. Von Arnim is not another "man in the iron mask," but he is a man in an iron hand, and his situation is certainly very serious. If the government wishes to keep him he cannot escape as easily as did that other distinguished prisoner, Bazein.

The latest features of this extraordinary affair are published to-day, and they include the report that the missing documents are in the possession of the ultramontane leaders in Munich and Vienna, and that some of them, at least, are to be published. One hundred of these State papers are said to be gone. On the contrary, Count Von Arnim denies that he intended to publish or that he had published any of the documents, or that they contained any State papers. In connection with these facts we publish the correspondence of Von Arnim, Bismarck and Dr. Döllinger, last spring, which indicates the important connection of this arrest with the Catholic Church in Europe.

THE FORTHCOMING CAMPAIGN in SOUTH CAROLINA promises to be of an interesting if not exciting character. The correspondence which we publish elsewhere to-day, embodying the views of Judge Green, the gubernatorial candidate opposed to Chamberlain, shows that the colored population is at least tired of Moses and his disreputable financial policy and that a somewhat healthier tone has recently been manifested in the State.

MR. BENGH won a case in court yesterday, the owner of a dog, employed to run a cider mill, being found guilty of cruelty to animals and punished with a twenty-five dollar fine. The testimony was conflicting, such experts as Recorder Hackett and ex-Mayor Hall testifying to the cruel treatment, while ex-Mayor Tiemann thought otherwise. As the dog could say nothing the Court very properly gave him the benefit of the doubt.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Did Noah's bees keep the archives?  
Eugénie and the Prince Imperial have returned to Chislehurst.

The Queen has given a large order for Honiton lace.—*Court Journal*.

Mr. Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, is among the latest arrivals at the St. James Hotel.

Captain O'Grady Haly, of the British Army, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Abelson, United States Army, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Earl of Lull has presented the Empress of Austria with a full-blooded English courser.

Good news from England. Spurgeon says that smoking is not sinful, and that he smokes himself.

Judge Nathan Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

Sir Henry Rawlinson says the members of the Austrian expedition take the first rank as Polar explorers.

Rear Admiral Henry K. Hoff, United States Navy, arrived in this city yesterday and is at the Everett House.

General F. D. Sewall, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for New England, is residing at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Secretary Robeson arrived in Washington on Tuesday night, but departed yesterday afternoon for Massachusetts.

Bishop Odendörfer, of New Jersey, is in town and in attendance on the Convention. He is the guest of Mr. S. B. Driggs.

The Prussian *Cour Gazette* is inquisitive. It wants to know if Garibaldi is not as great a fool as he once said Mazzini was.

Ex-Governor John T. Hoffman reached his residence in Sing Sing on Wednesday evening, and was serenaded by the citizens.

Governor Dix reviewed the Sixth Division N.Y.S.N.G., Major General Wood commanding, at Syracuse yesterday afternoon.

Is Attorney General Williams "the man on horseback?" and has he taken the saddle because he made such a fuss about his landlady?

Ex-governor William B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and his son-in-law, Baron de Klenow, of Germany, arrived last evening at the Brevoort House.

Here's a chance for Boston to come out with a sockdolager! The *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the Hub "is sinking into profound immorality."

A new magazine, called "The Magic Lantern," has been started by a Philadelphia house, its objects being devoted to the use and development of the magic lantern. What next?

In Greece the government proposes to change the constitution on the point of prerogative. They want to have "The Ministers responsible to the King, and the King responsible to God only."

Judge McKean, in Utah, institutes a Grand Jury "to look carefully into the institution of polygamy." One might suppose that it scarcely required a close scrutiny there to find plenty of inquiry.

The English journal *Public Opinion*, after throwing open its columns to all sorts of discussions of that inexhaustible controversy, "What is a gentleman?" closes the controversy with the gentlemanly announcement: "We cannot insert any more letters on this subject."

It was a lady of fashion who sung, and a friendly critic said:—"You may say of Madame as they did of Abdon—that she has swallowed a nightingale."

"Yes," was the answer; "but you must add that she has not digested it!"

It is an old joke that the worst of borrowers is the one who pays "because he means to borrow again;" but they are just finding out in Louisiana that the worst of scoundrels is the scoundrel who compromises, because he means to cheat.

At a time when scandals were current touching the reputation of the members of the French Ministry except the Premier, who was held to be spotless, Admiral Heine said:—"M. Guizot is a vast virgin who keeps a public house of doubtful reputation."

Dr. Ingley has made a valuable and interesting addition to our Shakespeareana, under the title of "Shakespeare's Centurie of Prays." It includes about 220 extracts from books published between 1592 and 1693, noticing Shakespeare, or some work of his. It will give the anti-Shakespeareans greens for their Bacon.

Professor Max Müller assured the Lord Mayor of London, at the recent banquet to Orientalists, that Dick Whittington must henceforth be taken out of children's story books. The Professor said there never was such a boy—that the bells never pealed forth—

Turn again Whittington.  
This Lord Mayor of London town.

—There was no cat! that the whole was but a Persian story.

The comparative study of religions is a fruitful theme for books of late. Among recent ones are Dr. J. M. Arnold's "Islam and its Relations to Christianity," Dr. Benisch's "Judaism and Mohammedanism," and Rev. R. B. Smith's "Mohammed and Mohammedanism" Lectures before the Royal Institution, 1874.